FY 2009 ECR Policy Report to OMB-CEQ

On November 28, 2005, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the Chairman of the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) issued a policy memorandum on environmental conflict resolution (ECR).

The memorandum requires annual reporting by departments and agencies to OMB and CEQ on progress made each year. This joint policy statement directs agencies to increase the effective use and their institutional capacity for ECR and collaborative problem solving.

ECR is defined in Section 2 of the memorandum as:

"third-party assisted conflict resolution and collaborative problem solving in the context of environmental, public lands, or natural resources issues or conflicts, including matters related to energy, transportation, and land use. The term "ECR" encompasses a range of assisted negotiation processes and applications. These processes directly engage affected interests and agency decision makers in conflict resolution and collaborative problem solving. Multi-issue, multi-party environmental disputes or controversies often take place in high conflict and low trust settings, where the assistance of impartial facilitators or mediators can be instrumental to reaching agreement and resolution. Such disputes range broadly from administrative adjudicatory disputes, to civil judicial disputes, policy/rule disputes, intra- and interagency disputes, as well as disputes with non-federal persons/entities. ECR processes can be applied during a policy development or planning process, or in the context of rulemaking, administrative decision making, enforcement, or litigation and can include conflicts between federal, state, local, tribal, public interest organizations, citizens groups and business and industry where a federal agency has ultimate responsibility for decision-making.

While ECR refers specifically to collaborative processes aided by third-party neutrals, there is a broad array of partnerships, cooperative arrangements, and unassisted negotiations that federal agencies enter into with non-federal entities to manage and implement agency programs and activities. The Basic Principles for Agency Engagement in Environmental Conflict Resolution and Collaborative Problem Solving presented in Attachment A (of the OMB/CEQ ECR Policy Memo) and this policy apply generally to ECR and collaborative problem solving. This policy recognizes the importance and value of the appropriate use of all types of ADR and collaborative problem solving."

The report format below is provided for the fourth year of reporting in accordance with this memo for activities in FY 2009.

The report deadline is January 15, 2010.

We understand that collecting this information may be challenging; however, after compiling previous reports, the departments and agencies can collect this data to the best of their abilities. The 2009 report, along with previous reports, will establish a useful baseline for your department or agency, and collect some information that can be aggregated across agencies. Departments should submit a single report that includes ECR information from the agencies and other entities within the department. The information in your report will become part of an analysis of all FY 2009 ECR reports. You may be contacted for the purpose of clarifying information in your report. For your reference, copies of prior year synthesis reports are available at www.ecr.gov.

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Name and Title/Position of person responding:	Gordon O. Tahner Deputy General Counsel
Division/Office of person responding:	Environment & Installations Division, General Counsel's Office
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Date this report is being submitted	December 17, 2009

Section 1: Capacity and Progress

1. Describe steps taken by your department/agency to build programmatic/institutional capacity for ECR in 2009, including progress made since 2008. If no steps were taken, please indicate why not.

[Please refer to the mechanisms and strategies presented in Section 5 of the OMB-CEQ ECR Policy Memo, including but not restricted to any efforts to a) integrate ECR objectives into agency mission statements, Government Performance and Results Act goals, and strategic planning; b) assure that your agency's infrastructure supports ECR; c) invest in support or programs; and d) focus on accountable performance and achievement. You are encouraged to attach policy statements, plans and other relevant documents.]

ECR is encompassed within the overall Air Force ADR Program that was established through AF Policy Directives. AF Policy Directive 51-12 specifically references the use of ADR in environmental disputes, in addition to disputes in other subject matter areas. The resources of the Air Force ADR program are, and have been, available to support the use of ECR and to train Air Force personnel in negotiation and communication skills within the context of ECR.

The Air Force continues to expand education and training in interest based conflict resolution skills through, inter alia, the following initiatives:

- The Air Force Negotiation Center of Excellence, based at Air University in Montgomery Alabama, has successfully imbedded negotiation and conflict management skills into every level of commissioned officer and non-commissioned officer Profession Military Education (PME). Additionally research projects and ongoing electives continually refresh the training with scenario-based learning to realistically reflect circumstances under which Air Force personnel will be faced in their duties.
- Training in ECR has been institutionalized as a module at the yearly Negotiation and Dispute Resolution course given every year at the AF JAG School.
- The Dispute Resolution Division of the General Counsel's Office is continually
 improving and expanding training in basic negotiation, communication, and ADR
 skills, and supporting delivery to an ever-widening audience within the Air Force.
- Following on last year's report, where it was indicated that targeted training would reach a wider group of commanders, engineers, lawyers, and other real property professionals in 2009, the Dispute Resolution Division, in conjunction with the Environment and Installations Division of the General Counsel's Office, developed and delivered two courses on negotiation built around real property issues. These courses and an additional course will also be offered as targeted training in 2010.

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Section 2: Challenges

2. Indicate the extent to which each of the items below present challenges or barriers that your department/agency has encountered in advancing the appropriate and effective use of ECR.

	Extent o	r cnallenge	e/parrier
The state of the s	Major		Not/a challenge/ bamer
Consideration of the contract	i ehe	eck only (one
a) Lack of staff expertise to participate in ECR			X
b) Lack of staff availability to engage in ECR			X
c) Lack of party capacity to engage in ECR			X
d) Limited or no funds for facilitators and mediators			X
e) Lack of travel costs for your own or other federal agency staff	potential and the same of		X
f) Lack of travel costs for non-federal parties			X
g) Reluctance of federal decision makers to support or participate			X
h) Reluctance of other federal agencies to participate		X	
i) Reluctance of other non-federal parties to participate	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	X	
j) Contracting barriers/inefficiencies	And the same of th		X
k) Lack of resources for staff capacity building			X
I) Lack of personnel incentives			X
m) Lack of budget incentives			X
n) Lack of access to qualified mediators and facilitators			X
o) Perception of time and resource intensive nature of ECR		X	
p) Uncertainty about whether to engage in ECR			X
q) Uncertainty about the net benefits of ECR			X
r) Other(s) (please specify):			
s) No barriers (please explain):			

Section 3: ECR Use

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Describe the level of ECR use within your department/agency in FY 2009 by completing the table below. [Please refer to instance of neutral third party involvement to assist parties in reaching agreement or resolving a dispute for a particular matter. In order not to double count processes, please select one category per case for decision making forums and for ECR applications.] the definition of ECR from the OMB-CEQ memo as presented on page one of this template. An ECR "case or project" is an

			Total	Dec	Decision making forum that was addressing the issues when ECR was initiated:	sion making forum that was addres the issues when ECR was initiated:	iddressing tiated:	Of the total FY 2009 ECR cases indicate how many	Of the total FY 2009 ECR cases indicate how many
	Cases or projects in	Cases or	FY 2009	Federa	Administrative	Judicial	Other (specify)	your agency/department	/department Participated
	plogless	projects	EUR Vases	-agency decision	proceedings ==/appeals	proceedings			in but did not sponsor ⁵
Context for ECR Applications:									
Policy development	NI 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11								
Planning	4		4	4	1			4-	
Siting and construction					The state of the s			and the second s	The property of the control of the c
Rulemaking				1 1.100					Track Control of the
License and permit issuance						and the second			
Compliance and enforcement action	i								
Implementation/monitoring agreements			_				The second secon		man i man describação m describação describa de mandra de
Other (specify):claims	8		ි ග 		geliais symmetri der der der	60		2	7
TOTAL	7		14	2		9	outino.	Z (the sum s	7
	(the sum should equal Total FY 2009 ECR Cases)	(the sum should equal tal FY 2009 ECR Cases)		10000000000000000000000000000000000000	should equal To	(the sum of the Decision Making Forming should equal Total FY 2009 ECR Cases)	Cases)	Total FY 2009 ECR Cases)	9 ECR Cases)

3 "Cases in progress" and "completed cases" add up to "Total FY2009 ECR Cases"

¹ A "case in progress" is an ECR case in which neutral third party involvement began prior to or during FY 2009 and did not end during FY 2009.

A "completed case" means that neutral third party involvement in a particular matter ended during FY 2009. The end of neutral third party involvement does not necessarily mean that the parties have concluded their collaboration/negotiation/dispute resolution process, that all issues are resolved, or that agreement has been reached.

⁴ Sponsored - to be a sponsor of an ECR case means that an agency is contributing financial or in-kind resources (e.g., a staff mediator's time) to provide the neutral third party's services for that case. More than one sponsor is possible for a given ECR case.

Farticipated, but did not sponsor - an agency did not provide resources for the neutral third party's services for a given ECR case, but was either a party to the case or participated in some other significant way (e.g., as a technical expert advising the parties).

4. Is your department/agency using ECR in any of the substantive priority areas you listed in your prior year ECR Reports? Indicate if use has increased in these areas since they were first identified in your ECR report. Please also list any additional priority areas identified by your department/agency during FY 2009, and indicate if ECR is being used in any of these areas. Note: An overview of substantive program areas identified by departments/agencies in FY 2008 can be found in the FY 2008 synthesis report.

List of priority areas identified in your department/agency prior year ECR Reports	TCheck if wurden in the control of t	Check if use has increased in these areas
CERCLA	Х	
NEPA	X	
LAND USE / ENCROACHMENT	X	
List of additional priority areas identified by your department/agency in FY 2009	Check if using ECR	

Please use an additional sheet if needed.

It is important to develop ways to demonstrate that ECR is effective and in order 5. for ECR to propagate through the government, we need to be able to point to concrete benefits; consequently, we ask what other methods and measures are you developing in your department/agency to track the use and outcomes (performance and cost savings) of ECR as directed in Section 4 (b) of the ECR memo, which states: Given possible savings in improved outcomes and reduced costs of administrative appeals and litigation, agency leadership should recognize and support needed upfront investments in collaborative processes and conflict resolution and demonstrate those savings and in performance and accountability measures to maintain a budget neutral environment and Section 4 (g) which states: Federal agencies should report at least every year to the Director of OMB and the Chairman of CEQ on their progress in the use of ECR and other collaborative problem solving approaches and on their progress in tracking cost savings and performance outcomes. Agencies are encouraged to work toward systematic collection of relevant information that can be useful in on-going information exchange across departments? [You are encouraged to attach examples or additional data]

Air Force environmental conflicts and disputes tend to be varied and the volume is not as high as agencies, for example, with licensing and enforcement as their primary mission. Senior leadership has long recognized the value of ADR and its contribution to mission accomplishment through its creative problem-solving attributes as well as savings in cost and time. ADR is treated by the Air Force as "budget neutral" with a positive impact on mission accomplishment. Air Force leadership fully supports the need for up front investments for training in collaborative processes and conflict resolution.

fully in respo In addition, a Advisory Bo Memo's defi- advisory boa	te continues the conse to Section and throughout ards (RABs), the nition of ECR, and include contents decision making	1 above. FY '09, the te great ma because the amunity and	Air Force pority of whey do not utiled	participate ich do no ilize third represente	ed in 83 F t conform party ner atives and	Restoration to the Postrals. Th	n olicy
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Section 4: Demonstration of ECR Use and Value

	Increased outreach, education, and training. new targeted training course.	Creation and implementation of a
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8. ECR Case Example

a. Using the template below, provide a description of an ECR case (preferably <u>completed</u> in FY 2009). Please limit the length to no more than 2 pages.

Name/Identification of Problem/Conflict

Overview of problem/conflict and timeline, including reference to the nature and timing of the thirdparty assistance

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was concerned about potential impacts of housing construction / development at the U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA) on the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) permit. EPA wanted to insure that stormwater prevention best management practices (BMPs) were maintained throughout the process. This dispute was ongoing when the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence (AFCEE) in San Antonio, TX, offered to act as a neutral third party to help EPA and USAFA identify the critical issues and resolve any conflicts.

Summary of how the problem or conflict was addressed using ECR, including details of how the principles for engagement in ECR were used (See Appendix A of the Policy Memo, attached)

AFCEE conducted meetings with the parties. The parties agreed on a plan to insure compliance with the terms of the permit. USAFA agreed to have a water quality / stormwater expert conduct increased site inspections and make sure the terms of the MS4 permit were understood. Any issues were communicated to the developer and were addressed to the satisfaction of EPA within a very short timeframe. For the first thirty days, the inspections were conducted daily.

Identify the key beneficial outcomes of this case, including references to likely alternative decision making forums and how the outcomes differed as a result of ECR

Stormwater BMPs were employed throughout the project. The daily inspection served both an educational and compliance goal. ECR helped speed up resolution of the issues and insure better protection of water quality.

Reflections on the lessons learned from the use of ECR

The process was helpful in identifying the real issues and concerns so that the inspection solution addressed the timing and responsiveness issue as well as the BMPs.

b. Section I of the ECR Policy identifies key governance challenges faced by departments/agencies while working to accomplish national environmental protection and management goals. Consider your departments'/agency's ECR case, and indicate if it represents an example of where ECR was or is being used to avoid or minimize the occurrence of the following:

		Chec	k if
	Check <u>all</u> that apply	Not Applicable	Don't Know
Protracted and costly environmental litigation;		Х	
Unnecessarily lengthy project and resource planning processes;		X	
Costly delays in implementing needed environmental protection measures;	X		
Foregone public and private investments when decisions are not timely or are appealed;		Х	
Lower quality outcomes and lost opportunities when environmental plans and decisions are not informed by all available information and perspectives; and	X		· 🔲
Deep-seated antagonism and hostility repeatedly reinforced between stakeholders by unattended conflicts.		X	

9. Please comment on any difficulties you encountered in collecting these data and if and how you overcame them. Please provide suggestions for improving these questions in the future.

Previous years comments remain	applicable.	We strongly urge	that next year		
there be a simplified report format	for agencie	s whose mission	focus is not		
licensing, permitting, or environmental enforcement.					

Please attach any additional information as warranted.

Report due January 15, 2010.

Submit report electronically to: ECRReports@omb.eop.gov

Attached A. Basic Principles for Agency Engagement in Environmental Conflict Resolution and Collaborative Problem Solving

Basic Principles for Agency Engagement in Environmental Conflict Resolution and Collaborative Problem Solving

Informed Commitment

Confirm willingness and availability of appropriate agency leadership and staff at all levels to commit to principles of engagement; ensure commitment to participate in good faith with open mindset to new perspectives

Balanced, Voluntary Representation Ensure balanced inclusion of affected/concerned interests; all parties should be willing and able to participate and select their own representatives

Group Autonomy

Engage with all participants in developing and governing process; including choice of consensus-based decision rules; seek assistance as needed from impartial facilitator/mediator selected by and accountable to all parties

Informed Process

Seek agreement on how to share, test and apply relevant information (scientific, cultural, technical, etc.) among participants; ensure relevant information is accessible and understandable by all participants

Accountability

Participate in the process directly, fully, and in good faith; be accountable to all participants, as well as agency representatives and the public

Openness

Ensure all participants and public are fully informed in a timely manner of the purpose and objectives of process; communicate agency authorities, requirements and constraints; uphold confidentiality rules and agreements as required for particular proceedings

Timeliness

Ensure timely decisions and outcomes

Implementation

Ensure decisions are implementable consistent with federal law and policy; parties should commit to identify roles and responsibilities necessary to implement agreement; parties should agree in advance on the consequences of a party being unable to provide necessary resources or implement agreement; ensure parties will take steps to implement and obtain resources necessary to agreement